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New-York Daily Tribune FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. He notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.
All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The

Tarntyn." New-York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

MOTTOES FOR THE DAY.

I will suffer death before I will consent or advise my friends to consent to any concession or compromis which looks like buyen the principle of the property as on of the Government to which we have a Constitu tional right : because, whatever I might think of the merit of the various propositions before Congress, I should regard any concession in the face of menace as the destruction of the Government steelf, and a consent on all hands that our system shall be brought down to a level with the existing disorganized state of affairs in Mexico. But this thing will hereafter be, as it is now, in the hands of the people; and if they desire to call a Convention to remove any grievances complained of or to give new guaranties for the permanence of vested rights, it is not mine to oppose. [ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Inauguration first; adjustment afterward. ISALMON P. CHASE.

I one it to myself, I one it to truth, I one it to the aub ject, to state that no earthly power could induce me to note for a specific measure for the introduction o Slavery where it had not before existed, either south of morth of that line. Coming as I do from a Slave State, it is my solemn, deliberate, and well-matured compel me to vote for the positive introduction of Slavery either south or north of that line. Sir, while you reproach, and justly, too, our British ancestors for the introduction of this institution upon the continent of America, I am, for one, unwilling that the posterity of the present inhabitants of California and New-Mexico shall reproach us for doing just what we reproach Great Britain for doing to us. If the citizens of those Territories choose to establish Slavery, I am for admitting them with such provisions in their Con stitutions; but then, it will be their own work, and not ours, and their posterity will have to reproach them, and not us, for forming Constitutions allowing the institution of Slavery to exist among them.

Only the Board of Councilmen were in session last evening, the Aldermen lacking a quorum. A ailly proposition from the Aldermen to furnish each member of the Common Council with a gold badge, instead of the silver one now worn, was laid over. We respectfully suggest that if the movers in this matter have any regard for the fitness of things, the most suitable metal for their badges would be brass. A resolution to increase the salary of the Deputy Street Commissioner from \$2,500 to \$3,500 was laid over. Is It not time that this constant movement in favor of extravagant salaries was checked? If these officials feel themselves poorly paid, we doubt not their places can be filled readily, with equally competent men, at the present rates. In couse quence of the rumors of the use of corrupt influences in passing the resolution awarding the street-cleaning contract to Mr. Hackley for five years, at \$84,000 a year more than an equally responsible bidder stood ready to take it for, the Board resolved, if the Aldermen concur, to appoint a Joint Committee to investigate the matter. In our statement of the vote on this contract in the Board of Councilmen, the other day. we were in error. Mesers, Orton and Hazelton Republicans, voted in favor, and Mesers, Bran don and Curnen. Democrats, against the award. Had Messrs. Orton and Hazelton voted with their Republican friends, it would not have

The Jury of the United States District Court, on the questions of fact in the case of George Law and Gustavus A. Conover against the United States, yesterday decided against the Government. The United States seek to recover \$75,000, the amount of the bond given by these parties as sureties of Issac V. Fowler, the defaulting Postmaster of this city. They resist the attempt to recover, setting up that the bond was not duly executed, Oliver Charlick, one of the sureties, not having signed it, and that Fowler

form the Government that, unless signed by Charlick, the bond was not binding upon them. The case now goes to trial before the Judge on the questions of law. The disclosures of this trial show that the Post-Office Department at Washington has been managed in a most careless manner, quite in keeping with that of the other Departments, and the wonder is, with such a lax system as an incentive to dishonesty, that frauds upon the Government have not been even larger and more numerous.

The Sub-Committee of the Compromise Convention at Washington have adopted Mr. Guthrie's plan of settlement, which in substance provides that all the territory of the United States shall be divided by a line from east to west on the parallel of 36° 30' north latitude: and in all territory north of that line involuntary servitude, except as punishment of crime, is prohibited while it shall belong to the United States or be under a Territorial Government; and in all territory south of said line involuntary servitude is recognized as it exists in the Southern States of the Union, while such territory shall belong to the United States or be under the Territorial Government; and neither Congress nor the Territorial Government shall have power to hinder or prevent emigrants to said territory from taking with them persons held to labor or involuntary servitude, according to the laws and usages of the State from which such persons may be taken, nor to impair the right arising out of such relation, and be subject to judicial cognizance. It also provides that states formed from the territory, either North or South of the proposed line, shall be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude or labor, as their constitutions may provide. Also that Congress shall not have the power to establish Slavery in any State, or in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and Virginia. The African slavetrade is forever prohibited, and the paragraph of the fourth article of the Constitution is not to be construed to prevent any of the States from the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law. Lastly, no territory shall be henceforth acquired without the consent of three-fourths of the Senate. This plan amounts simply to a total surrender of the principles of Republicanism, and would defile the National Constitution with Pro-Slavery clauses, that would act as perpetual obstacles to the progress of Freedom. It concedes nothing to the North and grants everything to the South. Away with such compromises! If the Constitution is to be amended at all it must be in a widely different direction from this. The only change that the Constitution needs is to make it still more Anti-Slavery than it is at present. The North will accept no other alteration.

The following memorial has been prepared for signatures by some of the sound Republicans of New-York: To the Hon, the Senators and Representatives of the United

States, in Congress a sembles?

"Wherea, it is not only those pathle with honor and patriotism, but cowardly and base, for Republicant to meronder, under the pressure of secession and secession threats; and whereas they have done no wrong, but have in the last election are ceeded by constitutional means, by addressing the culliphened reason and conscience of the people, in view of long years of misrule and repacity of a corrupt party and Administration; and supremacy of the Constitution and the laws, w.s., the undersigned CITIERS OF THE UNITED STATES, do respectfully, but carneelly and firmly, recommend to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and all others in authority, TO STAND BY THE CONSTI-ON AS IT IS. AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY, and to MAKE NO COMPROMISH WHATEVER."

This expresses the feeling of true Republicans everywhere. Persons wishing to attach their names to it, will find an opportunity of doing so at the Publication Office of THE TRIBUNE.

ANOTHER SECESSION.

He who cherishes unsound opinions respecting Government may be ever so unwise without be ing in the least degree criminal. A monarchist, enemy of the Preedom of the Press, an advocate of the positive or virtual enslavement of the Laboring Classes, is not likely to receive our support for any office; but we freely and fully concede his right to enjoy his own opinion. It may be that he would hang us, if he could, for our convictions and our frankness in expressing them; but we have not the least desire to repress or punish him for thinking as we do not and saying all he thinks. We believe a diversity of views, even with regard to the most important questions, to be a condition of Human Progress. a means of inciting inquiry and securing the diffusion of just and salutary conceptions. We should not have known how to prize Civil and Religious Liberty had there never been a cruel despotism nor a Spanish Inquisition.

An earnest Secessionist, whether of the North or of the South, may be a very blind, but he is not necessarily a bad man. And, wrong-headed as we may deem him, we insist on his perfect right to his own opinion, and to pursue a peaceable course of action in open consistency therewith. If a citizen of any State really believes that his section could do better out of the Union than in it, he has ample warrant for being a Secessionist. True, if he desires peaceable Secession, he must confine himself to peaceful instrumentalities, and not rob Arsenals, capture Armories, besiege Forts, and confiscate Mints and Sub-Treasuries, while he shricks "No Co-'ercion!" He must refrain from shooting if he has any decided objection to being shot, and restrict himself to speaking daggers if he prefers that the friends of the Union should not use them. But if he will only be patient, and seek his end by legal, peaceful, constitutional means, we shall steadily affirm his right to seek it, and to use his voice, his pen, his vote, in furtherance of his object.

But for the sham Secessionists-the amateurs n treason, who do not want to dissolve the Union, but only to bully the Republicans by pretending to seek its dissolution-we have an utter loathing. They are the basest of hypocrites, the meanest of tricksters. To make shipwreck of our fair fabric of constitutional liberty in furtherance of a partisan intrigue-to plunge the country into chaos and civil war merely to evade the popular verdict embodied in the late choice of a President-to scatter firebrands, arrows and death with intent merely to paralyze or cripple an incoming Administration—this is to play the traitor on lower grounds and with meaner motives than History has yet branded with just condemnation.

That the Secession movement, even in the Cotton States, is a politicians' game, not a popular was known by the Post-Office Department to be impulse, is clearly shown by the single circuma defaulter at the time the bond was given, of stance that the engineers are uniformly shy of which they were kept in ignorance. The Jury seeking for it a popular ratification. To excite find as to these facts for the sureties; and for the public mind by false bulletins and dispatches, the United States that said sureties did not in- assemble the Legislatures, call Conventions, elect

them on the instant-usually by very meager votes-hurry them into session, declare the State out of the Union, and not submit this most momentous act to the l'eeple for approval or rejection-such is the all but universal programme. In the two or three instances where some sort of submission has been accorded, it was done with the worst possible grace, and only because it could not be avoided. "Yote it down " velled The Richmond Enquirer when the Legislature had decided that the People, in electing delegates to a Convention, should say whether the doings of such Convention should or should not be submitted to the People. But they would not vote it down; they voted it up by a large majority, and thus killed Secession dead in the Mother of States. And thus wherever it is decided that the People shall vote directly to go out of or stay in the Union, that is generally regarded as a death-blow to Secession.

But the sham Secessionists play a far more dishonest and cowardly game than that of the genuine Fire-Eaters. While they profess to be opposed to Disunion per se, they busy themselves with projects for the disintegration and comminution of the Republic into three, four, five, or more confederacies, each independent of and in effect antagonistic to the others. New-England is to be cut off and isolated for her beinous offense against the Slave Power in voting with all the other Free States for Lincoln and Hamlin. New-York City and its suburbs are to be severed from the State, and created into a slaveholding principality, to be ruled by Fernando Wood and closely allied with the Cotton Republic of Yancey and Toombs. The North-West is to cut herself loose from the East, to punish the latter for helping to elect the most eminent and beloved citizen of the North-West to the Presidency of the entire Union. Virginia and the Border Slave States are to stand clear of and keep the peace between the Fire-Eaters and the Middle States. Then the Pacific States are urged by the Representatives of Culifornia in the House to set up for themselves, and thus make of the present United States an anarchy far more helpless and incurable than Germany ever was.

All these are the mere devices of defeated, desperate, unprincipled politicisus. They are conrivances to reverse a popular verdict and restore to a prostrate party the power it has most clearly forfeited. They have no root in any public necessity or popular conviction. They are the hideous masks wherewith our Chinese politicians think to retrieve their lost battle. If their success were possible, it would be idle to seek again to dislodge these broken gamblers from office, since the People would shrink from another term of anarchy caused by a fresh conspiracy to menace and mimic Disunion in order to regain power. If a Convention to revise the Federal Constitution shall now be called and in due season held, we shall urge as one amendment that, while genuine, honest attempts to dissolve peacefully the Union shall be always allowable, threats and feints of dissolution by those who have forfeited power and seek thus to regain it, shall be punished as flagrant crimes against public peace and the general well-being.

THE TIMES ON PRINCIPLES.

We don't helieve in the of -- sert and object as much to the use of false epithets as any other kind of falsehood. We see no harm in the term Abolitionist or Secessionist where either has a proper application, but we protest against either being applied, with an offensive purpose, to all who are not disposed to yield up their convictions as to the propriety of enforcing the laws whether traiters will bear or forbear. We believe the policy of Government for which the country in November last, through the vote of the Republican party, avowed its warm and intelligent approbation is the wisest, the safest, and the most humane policy for the people of this Continent, present and to come. But even if this ere not our faith, we do not believe that any people who respect themselves, or desire to be espected, will concede under the coercion of an armed rebellion and definnt treason that which, if yielded at all, in any approximate degree, can be given only from a sense of pity, and as a sparing mercy; and we do not believe that so weak a concession to such rampant and aggressive treachery, could end in anything else than new demands, new aggressions, and new conessions. Therefore, we stand immovable upon the great principles of the Chicago platform. Therefore, we set our faces like flint against any Compromise. Therefore, we propose even no negotiation with rebels or their friends, so long as they maintain an attitude of hostility or proposed hostility to the Government.

It naturally gives us much concern to differ om a journal so widely known and so universally esteemed as The N. Y. Times, for the withfulness of its adherence to the Republican report, for its uniform consistency of principle on all subjects, without regard to the whife of shift and veer from day to day. We are constrained, nevertheless, to do so, and do not acknowledge on that account that we are either Abolitionists or Secessionists, or anything else out straightforward Republicans, who have understood all along what we meant and mean now to stand by it. These are the propositions satisfactory adjustment of all our difficulties:" 1. Congress shall never legislate for the abolition of Slavery

The Fuglifive Slave law shall be so amended as to render its execution more feasible, and remove all State hostfley to it, by depriving it of its harshest, least just, and most repulsive features; 13. All our present territory north of the northern boundary New Mexico shall be admitted as one State, and all south of that boundary as another State, such with its present institutions, and each to be divided hereafter according to the provisions of the 4. No foreign territory shall hereafter be acquired, except

orths of all the States. These The Times thinks will be assented to by the great mass of the people, exclusive of Abo litionists and Secessionists, as it sees nothing in their general tenor "to which any Republican "may not assent without the slightest abandonment of any principle." One hardly knows which most to admire in this assertion, its striking consistency or its charming simplicity. What is the distinguishing principle of a Republican! Only that Slavery shall never be permitted to extend the length of a man's shadow at noon-day over the border line between the Territories and the States. What is it that The Times abandonment of principle? Only that all that

ence of the Federal Government is concerned! Abandonment of principle, indeed! Perhaps our neighbor means to suggest a nice distinction between abandonment and abolition, on the ground that a thing cannot be said to be simply left which is utterly abolished, annihilated, wiped out of existence. It may be questioned whether a man who could entertain such a proposition has ever had the faintest apprehension of what the real principle at stake is, and can not conceive, therefore, of an abandonment only because he has never been conscious of the possession.

It is enough, perhaps, to say of this whole

basis," that it must all be rotten, when its principal timber so crumbles at the touch; mough to throw it out of the range of any patient discussion that it utterly discards any recognition of Republican principle, But it would be sufficiently objectionable even it were clear of this overwhelming objection. It would prohibit any Congressional legislation for the abolition of Slavery in any State. If this means that such prohibition is to meet some exigency that has never yet arisen, then, of course, it should be discarded, for no wise Government will tie its hands against an unknown emergency; and if it means that we will bind ourselves by new obligations to act as we always have done in this matter under similar relations, our answer then is No, for something is to be granted to the Northern sense of honor after seventy years of trial. The question must be left as it always has been, and if the South has not faith enough in the North to believe that she will do as she always has done, then there is no basis for a Union between them. The North will never interfere with Slavery in the States by legislation so long as the present relations between the two sections continue. But those relations may change, even in the closest Union, to-morrow. Five years may not pass over us before Virginia, or Maryland, or Missouri, or Delaware may ask Federal aid to abolish Slavery within their respective borders. Shall we bind ourselves not to give it? Shall we close to a people struggling to rid itself of so gigantic an evil all the aid which a central government may extend to them? We have trouble enough with the existence of Slavery; let us not lay up a new source of perplexity or ill feeling in the possible event of its seeking to become non-existent.

No: there is but one way of safety. No wiser counsel was ever given than that of Senator Seward at Detroit-to return to the ancient pathway. The wise men who framed the Constitution of the United States made all the concessions that could be safely yielded to Slavery. We shall be safe if we follow their example; but we shall launch ourselves upon a wild sea of unknown dangers if we are, guided by any other

THE COTTON-SUPPLY QUESTION.

England has taken alarm at the cotton prospect before her. France naturally sympathizes with her trepidation, and the next steamers will show that Germany is sharing in the general anxiety. All this is very natural, With England, there has been well-founded anxiety on this subject for twenty years past. Her manufacturers have seen that they were helplessly dependent on us for the material which employed a countless volume of machinery, and found bread for 4,-900.000 of people. The Government had also recognized the fact of this dependence as a great political danger, but had never moved in relation to it as if it believed the danger imminent. The case is different now. Secession has brought both Government and people face to face with the cotton question, and the sudden call to confront it has intensified the national alarm. As distance generally magnifies all evils, so the Euclish fancy has surrounded the present American dislocation with spectres such as fancy only can evoke. Civil war over all the Cotton States, rivaling in ferocity the butcheries of York and Lancaster, is assumed as inevitable. It is taken r granted that Northern armies wil torious divisions through the South, liberating the slaves and making every cotton field a waste. Slavery is to be abolished in a single campaignthe negroes will no longer work-no cotton will be grown-and 4,000,000 of English people will be turned starving into the street. The fear of this wholesale destitution is natural, but the crudities employed to justify it are not so. When British statesmen and journalists come to understand the whole bearings of the question, they will very materially change their views. It is ignorance and distance that lead them into

But that even deep alarm should be felt in England is not to be wondered at. We have repeatedly adverted to the question of the cotton supply, not with reference to its effect on Enrope, but on the South. The present crisis gives it new interest, and threatens sudden confirmation of the views previously expressed that the party, through good report and through evil world was looking elsewhere than to us for its supply: that free-grown cotton could be produced at less cost than slave-grown, and that public opinion which make the rest of us to so the time would come when American cotton would cease to be the leading element in the agriculture, commerce, and exchanges of this country. That period seemed so remote that few persons gave much attention to the subject. Our Southern brethren certainly treated the prospect as an absurdity; for their supposed cotton supremacy has seduced them into which that paper sets forth as "the basis of a the commission of every conceivable folly, the crowning one now to be suddenly realized, of waking up all Europe to a determination no longer to be at the mercy of a supply which may be liable, by any chance whatever, to be violently arrested. Previous to this crisis, England, the grent cotton consumer, had been quietly penetrating other cotton regions where labor is abundant at a penny a day; where cotton is indigenous, and grows on trees, instead of being annuals planted; where the natives have for ages clothed themselves in fabrics of their own looms, and where no other stimulant was needed than the presence of some one to buy, to insure a vast production. India, Africa, Egypt, Brazil, Australia, and other countries, have been thus penetrated and thus subsidized.

It is a greve error to suppose that this effort has yielded no substantial result. On the contrary, England now receives from these countries one-fourth of all the cotton she consumes, and that proportion will speedily rise to a half. Its average quality is equal to ours, while the price is lower, and it is paid for exclusively in manusays a Republican may assent to without an inctured goods. As these countries contain twenty times as much cotton land as the Southern States. immense territory lying south of 36° 30', out of their ability to supply the world is unqueswhich a large number of new States may be carved, tionable. For ten years they have been increas-shall be now admitted as a State, and Slavery ing production at a rate far exceeding ours. made therein perpetual, so far as any influ- Their production so greatly exceeds the ratio of

consumption, that even with no new stimulant, the former will in less than fifteen years overtake the latter, leaving the entire American crop with none but American buyers. Europe will have enough cotton without using a bale of ours. We have looked closely into the figures of this trade, and they establish this position beyond cavil. The movement to shake off all dependence on us has been silently but steadily progressing in England, attracting from this country little clse than sneers or ridicule. But the present crisis will cause it to be better known and appreciated. As it is investigated, its present magnitude and its future influence on us will not fail to secure attention from the statesman and congratulation from every philauthropist. The great staple of the earth is evidently changing from one region, where it has ruled as king, to be permanently domesticated in others, henceforth to exercise only a divided sovereignty.

England has no need to be thus stricken with panic. Our own cotton growers are the men on whom panic ought to fall, for to them the future is blackening, while with England it is brightening. We look to no civil war, no invasion of the South by liberating armies from the North, no abandoned plantations, no serious interruption to the cotton culture. Up to this time no cause for such interruption has occurred, and the planting season is now opening with every reasonable prospect of the crop being planted without molesta tion from abroad. There will be no hindrance on the spot from local interference, nor are there any reasons to apprehend insurrection. No doubt that monetary embarrassment may prevent many planters cultivating as largely as in other seasons, and that fewer acres of new land will be planted than there would have been had no political disturbance occurred. Hence the coming crop cannot be larger than the last; neither is there any good reason to apprehend its being much smaller. The planters need money quite as much as England needs cotton. If they fail to plant, it will be owing solely to their present poverty. But their staple has always commanded food and money in advance, and it will do so still. Enclaud consumes 40,000 bales of American cotton per week. Great as this quantity is, we think she will get it all.

A few weeks longer, and the British panic will subside. But though the panic was temporary, it will not prove a mere fugitive emotion. The danger of suddenly losing three-fourths of her supply of cotton, thus brought to her very door, will never be forgotten. England will redouble her labors and expenditures to insure a speedy and absolute independence of us. No doubt can be entertained that she will quickly achieve it. Her Indian possessions alone are able to supply the world with cotton. This general determination will yield its fruits in a very few years. Now, this country occupies the wellbeaten track of growing, cleaning, and shipping. But there was a time when even we made the beginning. Other countries, under the stimulant of British enterprise and capital, will fall into this track, and there travel as naturally as ourselves. The cotton supremacy might have remained in this country for centuries, bad our slaveholders been possessed of even common sense. But, seeking to enslave the conscience of the white man, as they did the body of the black. they have exhausted every contrivance, and miled. The last one is Secession. While it fails to humiliate us, it succeeds in alarming Europe. For so monstrous a crime we practice no retaliation; but Europe will take signal vengeance by forever cutting loose from an justitution so powerless to do good even to itself, yet so potent for inflicting evil on others.

HOW TO USE THE MONEY. It is said by those who ought to know, that

this country will have \$100,000,000 worth of food to spare for exportation, the surplus of the last year's harvest. The wheat crop is set down at 180,000,000 bushels, and the corn crop at 900 000 000 This is a vast production but England wants much of it, for, though at all names, of expressing any opinion as to who was times the greatest food importing country, yet the regular Democratic candidate. Both sections her importation this year will probably be greater than ever. But the harvest in France was also deficient; and as early as September last, before the amount of deficiency was ascertained, or prices had risen, her ports were thrown open, duties were remitted, and the world invited to bring in food. Both these countries are receiving it from us, and both are paying for it in the specie whose accumulation excites so much surprise. The surprise is natural, because the fact is exceptional. Specie never comes into this country under Democratic rule, unless there be a dearth of food in Europe and an abundance of it here. It avoids all free-trade countries, and seeks those where labor s protected, there to remain until again sent away to purchase food. It happens, moreover, that, independent of this British demand for food. England is in debt to us, and we are not buying cloth and hardware as freely as formerly. She must pay that debt also in gold. Our drafts may cause the Bank of England to advance the rate of interest, but no rate can check the export of gold when the nation is short of food, Though gold may be the life of trade, yet it must all be parted with when bread, the life of man cannot be otherwise obtained. Hence a single good crop in this country sets everything affont. In addition to this influx, all we receive from California remains at home. The question is asked, What are we to do

with all this money? But a more important one must be answered first-How can it be kept among us? It comes here by a mere accident which happens to call into action an inflexible law of trade, that gold follows food. When the food ceases to be wanted, the gold will cease to come. The same answer will serve for both questions. This money could be used in building factories, furnaces, rolling mills, railroads, and ships, opening coal mines and giving employment to millions of men, whose families would then earn good wages and be able to consume the products of a thousand farms, some of which would be cleared and improved in consequence of this new demand for their products. Land would rise in consequence, houses would be built, everybody would prosper. This is how the money could be and ought to be used. But few so use it, because the Government of the last | can't be worth much to any body. eight years has made laws which rendered such general use of it equivalent to certain ruin. It made laws to drive the gold away trom us in -not otherwise. The highest obligation rests on | momentous questions now at issue. It is not

Congress to do this work quickly and well. If the ship has been nearly dismasted in the late pecuniary hurricane, give us this and we can speedily repair damages.

THE NEGRO STATES.

More than twelve years ago Mr. Henry C. Carey, the ablest and most original of American writers on Political Economy, pointed out the fact that the movement of the Black race in this country was toward the extreme South, and predicted that at no very distant period the negroes would be accumulated in such numbers in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, that those States would be abandoned by the Whites, and that black Senators would ultimately sit in the Congress of the United States. Let us see how far his prognostications are sustained by the census returns. According to the census of 1840, the total

number of slaves in the United States was 2,487,355. Of these there were in

 South Carolina
 3:7,038 Mississippi.
 195,911

 Georgia.
 280,944 Louisiana.
 168,451

 Florida.
 257,717
 Alabama.
 253,532

 Total.
 1,250,893
 From which it appears that in 1840, these six

States contained one-half of the whole slave population of the country, and 7,236 over. Texas was not then in the Union, and we have no precise account of her slave population, which, however, at that time, amounted to only a few thousands. . By the census of 1850, the total number of

slaves was ascertained to be 3,200,364. Of these, there were in South Carolina.....384,984 Mississippi.......309,878

 Georgia.
 381,622
 Louisiana
 244,869

 Florida.
 39,310
 Texas.
 58,161

 Alabama.
 342,844
 1,761,608
 From this table, it appears that the slaves in

the seven seceding States exceeded in 1850 onehalf of the total slave population of the country by the sum of 161,426; while ten years before, the excess was only 7,236, and a few thousands in Texas. Now let us look at the results of the ceners of

1860. By that enumeration, the total number of slaves was 3,999,283. Their distribution in the seven seceding States was as follows: South Carolina 407,185 Mississippi 479,600

Georgia 467,400 Loui-inna 312,186 Florida 63,800 Texas 184,956 Here we see a rapid increase in the relative

slave population of these States, The excess over one-half the total slave population had risen from 161,426 in 1850, to 360,966 in 1860. The absolute slave increase was 589,000. During the same period, the total free population of these States had risen from 2,008,792 in 1850, to 2,618,857 in 1860-a gain of 609,855, or only 20,885 more than the slave population. But, as this free population was not all white, but included the free negroes, who, in 1850, amounted to 33,680, we have the significant fact that the black population is increasing faster than the white in the seceding States, and that the present numerical superiority of the whites amounts to less than 930,000 t From these statistics it is easy to form an

opinion upon the future of the Southern Confed. eracy. If these States should succeed in achieving their independence, they would be at the mercy of the first considerable power with whom they should go to war, for all that would be necessary to whelm them in utter ruin would be to array the blacks against the whites. If they should avoid external wars, receiving no white immigration and having no outlet for the blacks, the disparity between the races would continually augment, until at length tife remaining whites would voluntarily emigrate, or be driven out by servile insurrection.

In the article in yesterday's TRIBUNE in relation to the recent election on Staten Island, there was no intention, in the collocate -that which nominated Mr. Mersereau and that of which Mr. Ely was the candidate-claim to be the party, and declare that the other is a faction. As to which is right, of course we have no opinion, nor even knowledge enough of the circumstances of the case to form one, Neither do we wish to be understood as holding Mr. Ely, who was the successful candidate, responsible for the outrage perpetrated under the leadership of the ballot-box destroyers of last Spring. Indeed, we understand that Mr. Ely expressly repudiates such political swindling, and we trust he will show his estimate of it by refusing to accept an office procured by such measures. In a fair election the result might be the same; but such an act from a gentleman of character and position would do much to breek up a system of trickery which is becoming chronic in Richmond County. Let it once be understood that no respectable man will avail himself of an election carried in such a way, and there will be a return to decency and order.

SACRIFICING PARTY INTERESTS. The Chicago Tribune having spoken in condemnation of the compromising policy of Mesers. Seward and Kellogg, a call for a public meeting has been issued by some persons in Chicago, of which the following is an extract:

"We, the undersigned, Republicans of the city of Chicago who have heretofore left all political matters to politicisms and editors (who, we think, have, more or less, always misrepre-fented us), deem it high time and highly important that a meetented us), deem it high time and highly important that a meeting be called to have a fair expression on the political differences that now distract and divide the country, and believing that the series of articles eminating from The Chicago Tribans, in regard to the Hon. Witliam H. Seward and Judge Kellog, is not indered or sacctioned by one-feuth of the Republicans of this city but, on the contrary, that ninetzen-twentieths of them are willing to abide by any fair adjustment of our differences, and have fully confidence in the ability and patriotism of the Hon. William H. Seward, and so far do indorse all the efforts of Mr. Seward, and so far do indorse all the efforts of Mr. Seward, and all others who truly have the love of the country at heart and seward, and all others who truly have the love of the country at lieurs, and are willing, if need be, to accrude all party interests for one

These Republicans who have heretofore left all olitical matters to politicians and editors, are just the sort to come forward at the present moment with a cheerful readiness to turn Democrats, or Belleveretts, or any thing else that may be convenient. Having neglected their duties like sluggards bitherto, they naturally propose to abat don them like cowards now. Their support

But what is the sacrifice of party interests which these Chicago patriots commend as landsble ! Is it merely the appointment of one set of payment for goods manufactured abroad, instead men to office instead of another? Not at all. of at home. Give us protection to American It is the abandonment of principle. It is essenlabor, and the gold we have will stay with us; tially the same thing as siding with the British more will come, and those who own it will feel Government in the struggle of the Revolution safe in building factories and setting men to work. It is Toryism revived and applied to the more